

IN THIS ISSUE: A scientist presents his unusual and thought-provoking theory on the origin of UFO's. See "What the Scientist Said," by Ivan T. Sanderson, on Page 13.

THE N.J.A.A.P. BULLETIN

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NJAAP PENNSYLVANIA-NEW JERSEY SKYWATCH PRODUCES NO SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

But, Undaunted, We Begin Preparing For Another

From 6:00 A.M. on December 26, 1963, to the same time the following day, an NJAAP-sponsored skywatch, organized by John Nove', of Hackensack, New Jersey, was held in New Jersey and the eastern counties of Pennsylvania. However, although notices were sent to dozens of individuals, and it is believed that a large number of the over forty newspapers to which press releases were sent printed them, only two sightings were reported to us, and both of these were identified by NJAAP as conventional phenomena.

For these observations, we are deeply indebted to Richard Henderson, 19 West Ridge Road, West Chester, Pennsylvania. Mr. Henderson, a 16-year-old student, is President of the Freedom 7 Amateur Rocketry and Technological Research Society, "which has been recognized and supported by the United States Army." On the evening of December 26, Mr. Henderson and two other youthful members of his group, Darth Turner and Tom Weir, began their watch, from separate locations in the vicinity of West Chester. We quote (cont'd on p. 2)

STRANGE 'FALLING UFO'S' NEAR TRENTON

During the past two months, at least two cases of UFO's being seen to fall or land upon the earth have been reported from Trenton, New Jersey. While it is possible that the first of these may have been an extremely bright meteor, the second was definitely not; what is more, they both bear a curious resemblance to the now near-classic case which occurred in the area around Lyle, Minnesota, on June 4, 1963.

These sightings were reported in a column by Mr. Emil Slaboda in the Trentonian (1/28/64), although we had been notified of them shortly after their occurrence by Mr. Slaboda, with whom we had been in frequent touch.

The first incident occurred on a night around the beginning of December (exact date not known), when a couple living in Ewing Township observed a luminous UFO which seemed to drop to earth in a wooded area about 150 yards in back of their house. "Something -- it was very bright -- landed in the woods in the rear of our home." The "thing" descended soundlessly, frightening the wife. "We both started out into the woods" to investigate, said the husband, "but we got scared and decided to come back." The (cont'd on p. 3)

Skywatch (cont'd)

Mr. Henderson's report on his observations from his letter of 1/2/64:

"...There was a light cover of clouds with frequent gaps and breaks and a very large ring was formed around the moon....At 8:43 p.m. a small ball of white light streaked across the sky to the south of me. It traveled from the northeast to the southwest and traveled for a distance of about three pennies held at arm length and it was seen for 2/10 of a second. It was very bright.

"At 9:54 I spotted a red flashing object flashing twice per second which was heading northeast and I sighted southeast of me. It first was sighted at about 20 degrees above the horizon. I don't believe that it was an airplane or jet because there was no sound and no other lights on the object other than the red flashing one. Law requires that all planes have at least three lights on them...."

Mr. Henderson's description of his first sighting agreed in every detail with that of a bolide (fireball meteor), and, when we took into consideration the fact that the Ursid meteor shower lasts from December 17 to 24 and reaches its peak on December 22 (see Menzel, The World of Flying Saucers, p. 91), it seemed certain that this was the correct evaluation of the sighting.

Identification of the second UFO was greatly aided by the fact that both Mr. Henderson and Mr. Weir, who also saw the object, made unusually precise measurements of its elevation above the horizon. Mr. Henderson gave the elevation as 20°; Mr. Weir gave it as 25°. When we added to these figures the fact that Mr. Weir was situated about two miles to the southwest of Mr. Henderson, we were able to determine by trigonometric calculations that the UFO was at an altitude of about 3.3 miles and about 9.1 miles south of Mr. Henderson's position. The red flashing light quite clearly indicated the navigation light of an aircraft, and the calculated altitude of the UFO suggested a military plane -- a possibility which was advanced by the witness in a subsequent letter. At that distance, the airplane's motor would not have been audible, and it is probable that no lights would be visible except for the navigation light.

Although we have not confirmed the existence of a military aircraft at the time and position specified, we feel positive that this is the answer.

Mr. Henderson's account is a model of UFO reporting, and it is probable that if all UFO reports contained as many exact pertinent details it would be a good deal easier to weed out spurious UFO's from actual ones than it is now.

NJAAP is presently beginning preparations for another skywatch, probably to be held in April. Further details will appear in the next issue of this Bulletin.

In the meantime, we wish to extend our sincerest thanks to everyone who participated in the watch, to the newspapers which gave us their kind cooperation by printing our release, and to Michael Freedman, of Philadelphia, and Henry Alexander, of Trenton, New Jersey, who gave us special aid by serving as Receiving Agents for their respective counties.

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Falling UFO's (cont'd)

couple phoned the Ewing Township Police Station; police officers came to the scene and checked the woods, but found nothing. However, as it was dark and the policeman were equipped only with flashlights, it is far from impossible that there may have been some traces of the nocturnal visitor which they overlooked.

After a long and extremely frustrating series of attempts to contact the witnesses (they had no telephone, and we did not know their exact address), we were finally forced to admit defeat and abandon the investigation, and so our knowledge of the sighting is entirely third-hand (Mr. Slaboda did not speak to the witnesses himself, but received his information at second hand from the Ewing Township police officers). Hence, it is impossible to say for sure whether it was a meteor or not. A certain number of facts do go to support the meteor theory.¹ The description of the object per se was not inconsistent with that of a fireball meteor; the trajectory described by the witnesses is distinctly meteoric in character; the brilliance of the object, while certainly unusual for a fireball, is not unheard of; bright fireballs often give the impression of landing close to the witness; and even such a huge bolide would not necessarily make a sound. Additional support for this theory lies in the fact that the sighting may well have taken place during the Geminid meteor shower, which lasts from December 7 to 15, and reaches its peak on December 12.

But there is one very serious objection to the meteor hypothesis: Generally, when a meteor of the brilliance of that described by the Ewing Township witnesses appears ("We thought it might have been a plane in trouble"), it is so striking and seen over such a widespread area that it is reported by hundreds of persons. To the best of our knowledge, the only individuals who reported a huge and frightening fireball on the night in question were the couple in Ewing Township. This strongly suggests that the UFO was quite close to them and that, indeed, it may well have fallen into the woods in back of their home.

While the second of the Trenton sightings was considerably less spectacular, there is no element of doubt attached to it; it was definitely not a meteor. It was observed on the night of January 10, 1964, from the Slackwood area of Lawrence Township, by three 13-year-olds: Kenneth Clarice, Susan Perry, and Marietta Azzare. Shortly after reading of their experience in the Trentonian, we interviewed the three separately over the telephone and heard their story directly. While their accounts contained discrepancies on certain minor points (e.g., exactly how their attention was called to the UFO), these serve only to strengthen the basic sincerity and accuracy of their account, and show conclusively that there was no collusion among them.

The sighting occurred shortly after 8:00 P.M. The three teen-agers were walking northward on Hopewell Avenue when Kenneth noticed a light like a bright star in the northwest, at what appeared to be a considerable altitude, and pointed it out to his companions. It seemed to be on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River, and was descending at a 45° angle, traveling eastward as it did so, "like a star going down a sliding board." At first they took it to be an airplane coming in for a landing, but this idea was quickly squelched when it suddenly and sharply turned upward and gained altitude. It then descended again, and performed this zig-zag maneuver repeatedly (six to eight times, according to Kenneth, although it appears that the actual number was probably somewhat higher than this). Finally, it descended behind the trees on the horizon and did not rise again, suggesting that it had either landed

¹Information on meteors is taken from Menzel, The World of Flying Saucers (Doubleday, 1963), pp. 88-103.

or crashed. At this point it was in the northeast, in the general direction of New York.

While performing its maneuvers, according to Susan, it was generally at an elevation of about 45° above the horizon, although we must keep in mind that this estimate is necessarily quite rough. Although the object moved swiftly, the sighting was of a fairly long duration: at least one minute, and quite likely two or three.

The teen-agers were quite alarmed by their experience, and immediately phoned the police. At 8:30, policemen arrived and made a search of the wooded area, about a half-mile away, behind which the UFO had vanished (the witnesses could not say for sure whether it had fallen into the woods, as in the Ewing case, or whether it was at a greater distance, although they did have the impression that it was not too far away), but found nothing.

No natural explanation that we can think of can account for the above facts. The exceedingly strange nature of the sighting becomes even stranger when we compare it with the Ewing Township case, and still more so when we think back to the incident which has been considered one of 1963's most significant reports....

.....

The sighting which occurred on the Iowa-Minnesota border in the early morning hours of June 4, 1963, has been reported so widely that it may appear at first glance that we are merely rehashing old material. Not so; for, although many UFOzines have run accounts of this incident, all of these which we have seen are merely sketchy summaries. None print anything resembling complete details, and all overlook one of the most crucial facts relating to the incident: there were two sightings, not just one, early that June morning.²

The first sighting occurred at approximately 2:30 A.M., when, according to the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette (6/4/63), "reports came from Cedar Falls, Independence, Nashua and Waterloo that a white light appearing toward the northeast appeared to explode. The light also was sighted in Austin and Albert Lea, Minn." Searches conducted in the Cedar Falls and Independence areas revealed nothing, and FAA officials at Waterloo and Cedar Rapids said that the one light plane in the area had been accounted for. "An airline pilot flying west from Dubuque reported sighting a meteor in the same general direction at about 2:30 A.M.," but, as he did not observe the meteor exploding, the relevance of his report to the sighting is rather dubious.

On the same day that the Gazette carried its account of the strange meteor-like object, the Austin (Minnesota) Daily Herald printed a far more fantastic report, of a sighting which occurred about thirty minutes after the Iowa "meteor": "Police here [were] informed by five different truckers that they had seen a strange multi-colored light that appeared to settle to earth shortly after 3 a.m. today in the vicinity of Lyle, Minn., 14 miles south of here on the Iowa border....Zearl Leinen, a trucker from Cedar Rapids, was first to report the incident to Austin police. His report was followed quickly by reports from other truckers. An Austin radio station said that after it broadcast news of the incident, it received calls from numerous persons who said that they had seen a multi-colored light that seemed to descend to the earth in the Lyle area."

In its 12:30 P.M. newscast for June 4, the Minneapolis-St. Paul radio

²For all of the details given below, plus the suggested interpretations, we are completely indebted to our Assistant Director, Jerome Clark, of Canby, Minnesota, from whose report the following is drawn.

station WCCO presented what is believed to be the only complete report on this strange sighting. We quote it here in its entirety:

"Flying saucers were revived for a brief moment early today when reports told of a mysterious flying object in Southern Minnesota. The reports came from Albert Lea, Austin, Faribault, Northfield, and as far afield as Minnetonka. A truckdriver /possibly Leinen/ said he saw what he called 'a great big thing flying out of the north and appearing to land near the Iowa border.' A woman at Austin said she saw an object that looked like 'a gigantic Roman candle spouting various colors.' One report said the object 'hovered over the ground, landed, and took off.' Still others described it as a 'pulsating red, white, green and blue light'...and one said it was 'as big as a semi-trailer truck.'

"Scientists in the area have discounted the flying saucer idea, but are inclined to think it may have been a meteor, or part of a man-made missile re-entering the atmosphere. Doctor Sherman Shultz of Macalester said it could have been the remains of a Russian launching rocket. Doctor Wilhelm Luyten of the University of Minnesota put it succinctly when he said it was hard to tell exactly what it was because -- in his words -- 'the sky is so full of garbage these days.'"³

If applied to the Lyle sighting, the scientists' theories are so absurd and incongruous as to imply either a fanatical will-not-to-believe or a severe case of mental disturbance on the part of their originators; it appears probable that their remarks were quoted out of context by the station and actually referred to the earlier Iowa reports. There is no valid objection that can be urged against a "meteor" explanation of the Iowa UFO. The descriptions of the object conform to a meteor, as does the wide area over which it was seen.⁴ "According to the New Handbook of the Heavens (Bernhard-Bennett-Kice, Mentor, April 1959 printing)," wrote Jerome Clark, "an 'uncertain' meteor shower often occurs between June 2 and 17...." Exploding meteors are rare, but they do occasionally occur, and there is no reason why the Iowa incident could not have been one of those occasions.

However, if we make a positive (and, to one who accepts the reality of UFO's, equally likely) assumption rather than the negative one, and hypothesize that the Iowa object was a genuine UFO, an interesting possibility suggests itself, and may provide an explanation of the curious proximity in time and location of the two sightings.

According to this interpretation, the "meteor" seen by Iowa residents was actually a UFO which had exploded because of some technical malfunction. This UFO "failing to report within half an hour, UFO #2...became concerned and effected a search, landing about 3 A.M. in the Lyle area for some reason, probably in line with the abovementioned suggestion" (Clark).

This hypothesis is, of course, far from proven; nevertheless, it does

³The Daily Herald reported that, later on the morning of June 4, an aerial search of the area around Austin was made by a party consisting of Sheriff Doyle Lindahl, chief deputy Dale Rolfsen, Herald reporter Dick Cords, and KQAG-radio reporter Don Meighan. "The aerial reconnaissance covered an area 25 miles south of Austin, past Lyle, where the sightings were made, and about 10 miles north of Austin in separate flights. Wooded areas offering natural concealment were scanned by the party while Meighan piloted the plane." In addition, "highway patrolmen searched an area two miles wide on either side of the state line in the vicinity of Lyle." Neither search unearthed a trace of the UFO.

⁴The Iowa towns cited by the Gazette are arranged in a rough isosceles right triangle, its apex (Cedar Falls and Waterloo) pointing southwest and its hypotenuse (Nashua-Independence) approximately 50 miles long. The reference to the light being seen from Austin and Albert Lea is probably incorrect, stemming from confusion on the part of the Gazette with the later (Lyle) sighting.

account for a number of features of the Lyle sighting that are difficult to explain on other grounds. The behavior of the Lyle UFO suggests that its purpose was to search for something; it seems to have made a number of rapid landings and takeoffs. The important role that trucks played in the sighting (five of the witnesses were drivers of separate trucks) would indicate that, whatever the UFO was looking for, it was something luminous -- truck headlights are about the brightest lights that one would expect to find in the immediate vicinity of a small Minnesota town at 3:00 in the morning, and would thus naturally attract the attention of the UFO, if our suggestion is correct. Furthermore, it provides a connection between the two sightings, the proximity of which was certainly unusual if a mere coincidence.

It may be objected that, if the direction (northeast) given by the Gazette for the Iowa UFO is correct, the hypothetical "explosion" could not have taken place over the Lyle area; it could have been no closer than the southeastern corner of Minnesota, over 75 miles away. This difficulty can be explained if we assume that the second UFO was not in direct touch with the first one, and, although it did not know exactly how and where its partner came to grief, calculated (erroneously) that it might have crashed around Lyle; hence, it set out to search for it there. In addition, the fact that the UFO was also reported from Faribault and Minnetonka (respectively, about 50 and 100 miles north of the Austin-Albert Lea area) suggests that its search was not restricted to that area, although it may have been concentrated there.

We are very anxious to hear from readers with ideas on our somewhat daring interpretation of the Lyle sighting and what connection, if any, it may have had with the recent Trenton reports.

'SMALL BALLS OF LIGHT' OVER HACKENSACK

The following sighting was reported to us by John Nove', of Hackensack, New Jersey, coordinator of the skywatch reported earlier in this issue.

"On the night of January 8, 1964, I and five of my friends were standing in front of Hackensack High School talking. At approximately 8:01 P.M., I spied in the northeast a small white ball of light. After watching it for about fifteen seconds and calling it to the attention of my friends, we noticed that it was followed by a second identical object about 15 degrees behind and about three degrees below an imaginary horizontal line. They continued moving quite slowly and following a path parallel to the horizon and about 30 degrees above it. As we watched the slow movement, we decided to get more witnesses and after recruiting them we totalled about 18 or 19. The objects moved southerly and finally set four minutes later at 8:05 P.M. in the south."

In a subsequent letter to us, dated 1/15/64, John amplified his last sentence: "The objects moved parallel to the horizon but as they reached the south they moved angularly and set in the south-southwest. They at no time changed their magnitude as might have been caused by distance."

He added: "The UFO's were not pinpoints but neither were they visible disks. The best description I could offer would be 'small balls of light'. At the time of the sighting, there was a light haze cover through which the stars could be seen fuzzily. The objects appeared to be below this haze and their movement suggested closeness."

While, of course, it is impossible to say positively that these objects were actually UFO's, it is difficult to see what else they could have been, with the possible exception of some extremely unusual form of aircraft which were operating in the area at the time. We have written to Teterboro Airport at Hackensack to check on this possibility, but have received no answer as yet; however, on the basis of John's description, we consider it improbable.

UFO'S WITH LIGHTED WINDOWS

To UFO researchers with a weather eye cocked for patterns in the descriptions of sightings, the past few issues of Fate magazine have offered a fertile ground for theorizing.

The November 1963 issue, pp. 109f, carried a letter from a resident of Berkeley, Illinois, named Janice McKay, reporting a UFO seen by many Chicago residents from 10:10 to 10:20 on the night of June 21, 1963. "I noticed an unusual object in the southeastern sky. We could see five small, individual lights, like windows in an apartment building....The lights seemed as if they were on the side of a coin parallel to the ground. Spinning like a top, the object also revolved in a tight circle every several seconds." After hovering for a few minutes, the UFO "made a very sharp motion directly west...then another sharp motion to the west, and then turned toward Lake Michigan and disappeared in the distance about a minute later."

In the January 1964 issue, the editors of Fate devoted six pages (26-31) to the description by the Reverend Father R. Dean Johnson, an Episcopal vicar (presumably a reliable witness), of a disk which he had seen at close range from about 10:15 to 10:30 P.M. on May 19, 1963. Father Johnson and his wife were driving southward on the western edge of Waukegan, Illinois, "when I happened to notice a bright white light off to the southeast...some six or seven miles out over Lake Michigan, and at an elevation of a couple of thousand feet or more." First it seemed to be moving away from them (i.e. to the southeast), but then changed its course to the southwest and flew slowly in over land, losing altitude as it traveled. Several minutes later, the path of the car and that of the UFO intersected, and the object passed right over the Johnsons' heads. "I estimated it to be about 200 or 300 feet above us, possibly 80 feet in diameter, and 15 or 16 feet high. The entire craft revolved counter-clockwise at approximately one-half revolution per second, and was gliding at the almost casual rate of about 40 miles per hour...." The UFO, which was shaped like a drum, had windows "evenly spaced all the way around on two levels, which appeared to be about three feet across or slightly less, and horizontally spaced about that same distance apart." Most of these windows were lighted, but, peculiarly enough, some were not. After passing over the car, the disk proceeded in a southwesterly direction for another mile or so, then turned southeast, then southwest again; and continued to fly in this zigzag fashion, gaining altitude as it went, until the Johnsons lost sight of it.

Other sightings of the object were made, although none were as detailed as the Johnsons'. In addition, after publishing a brief account of the sighting in his church newspaper, Father Johnson received word from one of his parishioners that she had seen a similar object from a considerable distance every night from May 18 to May 21; about two weeks later, four more of his flock observed the UFO over central Waukegan.

The similarity between the sightings at Waukegan and the one at Chicago, less than forty miles away, is, to say the least, striking. Any suggestion of collusion is absurd. One thing we can be sure of: something very odd was taking place around the southern end of Lake Michigan as the spring of 1963 warmed into summer.

The plot thickens when we add to it the sighting made by Michael R. Freedman on October 6 over Philadelphia, reported in the previous issue of the NJAAP Bulletin. The resemblance of the Freedman sighting to the two summarized above is too obvious to be overlooked. True, Mr. Freedman reported the UFO to be oval rather than disk-shaped, but that was because he was seeing it only in profile; Father Johnson said of his object that "seen in profile, it

looked oblong." The two main differences were: (1) the body of the Philadelphia UFO itself was luminous, whereas the Waukegan and Chicago UFO's had only the windows lighted; and (2) the Philadelphia UFO did not rotate. We might also point out that the object seen by Mr. Freedman had only one row of windows, thus being in harmony with the Chicago UFO as against the one at Waukegan.⁵

Aside from the obvious similarities in the appearance and maneuvers of the UFO's in the three sightings (note especially the very sharp changes of direction made in all cases), there are a few more subtle points which command our attention. For one thing, all of the observations occurred at approximately the same time of day, between one and three hours after sunset. For another, bodies of water figured prominently in all the sightings. In the Waukegan case, especially, it is obvious that the UFO was moving along the coast of Lake Michigan; not following it exactly, to be sure, but nevertheless sticking quite close to it, close enough so that it was always in sight. The same is true of the Chicago incident. As for the Philadelphia sighting, Mr. Freedman remarked that "I was able to determine the position of the UFO as southeast Philadelphia over or near the Delaware River." It takes no more than a glance at a map of Philadelphia to see that movement first east-north-east and then north-north-west (the directions described by Mr. Freedman) would carry the UFO first across the Delaware into New Jersey and then back into Pennsylvania again, at a point several miles to the northeast of its original position. And so it would proceed, cutting back and forth across the river, following it northeast, toward Trenton.

What was the purpose of the objects' affinity for bodies of water, their peculiar zig-zag motion? The key to the puzzle, we hold, may be found in Father Johnson's remark that the UFO he observed seemed particularly interested in "industrial areas strung along the lake shore." From this, it is not too wild a conjecture that the main purpose of the UFO's was to study the industrial development of these areas. And, to get an overall view of the industry of a region, what better way than to follow the contour of the body of water upon which this industry depends, zig-zagging back and forth for examination of the buildings along its sides (or side, in the case of Lake Michigan)?

We have here what may amount to a valuable clue explaining the behavior of this type of UFO as observed during the year 1963, and which, if followed up properly, may eventually shed precious light on the overall purpose of the UFO visitations of this planet.

.....

Needless to say, observations of UFO's with lighted windows or portholes are hardly indigenous to 1963. Even the most superficial glance through past UFO history will bring to light many cases of this type, some among the "classics" (e.g. Chiles-Whitted, Tombaugh, Adams-Anderson), and, as we have not been able to discover any pattern in these sightings like that of the 1963 incidents, a discussion of them here would be merely a tedious rehash of old material. However, we do feel that it would be useful to present here, for the record, two interesting "old" observations, which, to the best of our knowledge, have

⁵For what it may be worth, on April 24, 1962, there was a sighting over Philadelphia which bore an even more striking resemblance to the Chicago and Waukegan incidents. According to NICAP's U.F.O. Investigator, Vol. II No. 4 (undated, but issued in June 1962), a "UFO with window-like lights that blanked out repeatedly in sequence as if the machine were rotating" was seen by Paul Scattergood of Springfield and Robert King of Secane, both suburbs of Philadelphia. The reports were received by Dr. Charles P. Olivier, President of the American Meteor Society, and relayed by him to NICAP.

never been published before.

The first of these is taken from two letters sent to us by Mr. Cecil D. Clayton, of Henderson, Kentucky (the first was dated 11/4/63; the second was undated but was received 12/11/63). Unfortunately, Mr. Clayton could not remember the exact date of the incident, but believes it was "three to five years ago" -- that is, from 1958 to 1960. We quote his account of the sighting, compiled from his two letters:

"After dark, my wife and I were coming home from Tennessee, coming north from Fort Campbell to Hopkinsville [Christian County, Kentucky]. Something resembling a zeppelin with several lighted portholes paralleled the road for several miles. The lights varied in brightness from time to time, but were never real bright.

"It was to our left and apparently going about 45 miles per hour as that was my speed, due to a 45 m.p.h. speed limit. Judging by the trees etc. it was about 75 to 100 feet high in the air and about 100 to 150 feet from the road. After several miles it turned and crossed the road ahead of us diagonally at a long angle....

"A few months later I told a brother-in-law at Madisonville about it and he said about that time he and another brother-in-law (W.W. Clayton and H.H. McGary) saw the same kind of object, about midnight going west, about seven miles west of Madisonville, over the lake where they were fishing. Judging by trees, hills, size of lake, etc. they took it to be about 150-200 feet high, going 45 or 50 m.p.h. It was all lighted up (from inside) and reminded them of a zeppelin, this was also my reaction to the one I saw.

"Mr. McGary later told a neighbor in Madisonville, a Mrs. Edwards, about it and she said she had been sick or restless, and couldn't sleep so she was out on her back porch that night and this U.F.O. passed over his house and then over hers. They live across a court from each other. She gave the same description of object, speed, height, lights, direction, time etc. to coincide with their sighting a few minutes later."

Despite the resemblance to a zeppelin noted by Mr. Clayton, it is quite obvious from his account that it could not possibly actually have been one; this is precluded by both the low altitude of the UFO and the absence of the lights required by law. In addition, a letter from Major Thomas E. McCreedy, Operations Officer at Campbell Army Airfield, Fort Campbell (1/23/64), informs us that "about zeppelins, our records show no air ships of that type operating at Fort Campbell or at Campbell Army Airfield."

The similarity of Mr. Clayton's sighting to the 1963 reports, on the other hand, is manifest (the sharp diagonal turn made by the UFO should be noted). However, the correlation with bodies of water does not seem to apply here; the only river on the map in the area is the Little River, which, as its name suggests, is hardly a major waterway. The only body of water which would seem to be involved in the incidents around Madisonville was the lake where Clayton and McGary were fishing; and, as it is not large enough to be recorded on the map we are using, its presence is apparently a coincidence.

Although the date of the second "old" sighting is known somewhat more exactly (the year 1958), the information which we have on it is extremely sketchy, and as it stands now it is interesting but hardly of a conclusive nature. Readers with any knowledge of it are urged to write to us and give us whatever information they may have.

Our source for this account is Mrs. Schaffhausen, a newspaperwoman on the staff of the Doylestown (Pennsylvania) Daily Intelligencer. According to Mrs. Schaffhausen, her late husband was aboard an airliner which had taken off from Dallas, Texas, a short time before, when he, along with the pilot and all of the other passengers, observed a cigar-shaped UFO with lighted windows which paced the plane for some distance. As it moved away into the darkness, the pilot attempted to follow it, but soon abandoned it and returned to his regular course.

We would greatly appreciate hearing from readers who have any criticisms of or information bearing on this article and the data and ideas presented in it.

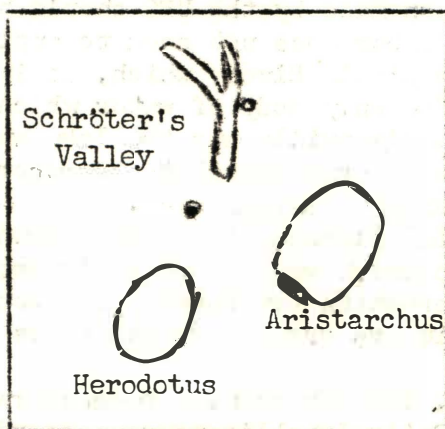
STRANGE 'RUBY' SPOTS ON MOON

Those UFO students who, like the late M.K. Jessup, have long asserted that there is something extremely peculiar going on on the moon, will doubtless be heartened to read of some recent expert observations which tend to confirm their theories. According to Time magazine, 12/27/63, strange red spots have been seen near the lunar crater Aristarchus by observers who are, to say the least, highly qualified.

The first sighting was made on October 29 from the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, by Air Force observers James C. Greenacre and Edward M. Barr. Focusing their 24-inch telescope on the vicinity of Aristarchus, a medium-sized crater about 27 miles in diameter, Greenacre and Barr were astounded to see three bright red spots, one just inside Aristarchus' southwestern rim and the other two near Schröter's Valley, on the northwest of the crater. "I had the impression that I was looking into a large, polished gem ruby," commented Greenacre.

The spots faded about twenty minutes later, and no further sightings were made until November 27, when Lowell director Dr. John S. Hall and four other observers "saw a reddish area, twelve miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, inside the rim right where one of the spots had been seen in October." (From the accompanying diagram, taken from Time, it would appear that the longer dimension of this area pointed directly toward the southernmost of the spots seen on October 29). After being notified by Dr. Hall, graduate student Peter A. Boyce of the nearby Perkins Observatory focused the Observatory's 69-inch reflector on Aristarchus and saw the mysterious rod of light instantly. After more than an hour, the glow faded.

Dr. Hall's opinion was "that the fierce heat of returning sunlight may have released gases from the lunar interior." This theory is obviously as good as any, and must stand until more evidence is discovered. But, if we may be permitted a guess of our own, we might advance the suggestion that what was seen on the moon those two nights last fall was something much stranger than most scientists would like to think -- something perhaps intelligently controlled, and connected with the mysterious objects seen in terrestrial skies.



REGION OF ARISTARCHUS

Drawn by R.M.C.

Credit: TIME, 12/27/63

STANFORD SCIENTISTS SPECULATE ON EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE

The bulk of the Winter 1963 issue of Stanford Today, a magazine published by Stanford University, California, was devoted to two articles by Stanford scientists dealing with life on other planets in our solar system, particularly Mars. The first of these, "Life Beyond the Earth," by Dr. Joshua Lederberg, head of the Department of Genetics of the Stanford School of Medicine, considered the possibility of life on other solar planets; the second, "Payload to Mars," by Dr. Elliot Levinthal, also of the Genetics Department, described the instrument being developed at Stanford to detect possible Martian life.

In his article, Dr. Lederberg made it clear that extraterrestrial organisms would not necessarily be dependent upon the same planetary conditions that terrestrial organisms are, pointing out that certain conditions "might preclude human life, but man is not the measure of all things." The primary universal requirement for life, Dr. Lederberg held, is water or some substitute, for "the intricate work of the cell requires the ready intermingling of many kinds of molecules. This could only occur in solution, and, if not in water, the only obvious alternative, and only at very low temperatures, is ammonia or a similar liquefiable gas."

The only biological principle which could be considered universal, said Dr. Lederberg, is evolution. He stated that there are three general stages of evolution: "chemogeny, the production of complex organic compounds by a variety of nonreplicative mechanisms...biogeny, the replication of a specifically ordered polymer...from which cells and organisms are fashioned...and cognogeny, the evolution of the mechanisms of perception, computation, and symbolic expression, which are the unique conditions for interpersonal communication, so that, from this, tradition can accumulate."

Dr. Lederberg went on to consider the planets Venus, Mars, and Jupiter. Interestingly enough, he did not rule out the possibility of life on Venus. Referring to the Mariner II observations, he wrote: "If these measurements were confirmed by direct access of experimental instruments (i.e., a thermometer) we would have no basis for pursuing a search for life in familiar form. But, while it is hard to doubt the indicated temperatures, it is less certain where they occur. Most of the moisture on the planet will be found in its higher atmosphere, where more moderate temperatures may also prevail. Perhaps, then, the place to look for any life on Venus is not on its searing surface but in the clouds....It is true, by way of analogy, that our own atmosphere bears a surprising amount of life -- the birds and insects and, more pertinently, a wide variety of vegetable and microbial spores -- though we doubt that any forms live out their full life cycles in the air."

Concerning Mars, Dr. Lederberg stated that the only objection to the possibility of life on its surface is the scarcity of water. However, "these studies give little encouragement for the development of a Martian life as rich as Earth's, but they do not rule out a marginal biology whose urgent need is the finding and retention of water....We can predict with almost absolute certainty that Mars has achieved the chemogenic stage....We cannot know if the biogenic stage has been reached....And, of course, we cannot be sure that Martian life has not moved into cognogeny...we have to include in our investigations not only inquiries as to whether intelligent life exists on Mars, but also whether or not it has been and gone."

Dr. Lederberg did not specifically discuss the question of life on Jupiter, but commented that the substances in its surface composition "are the very raw material of the evolution of life, on the one hand, and of the evolution of the universe, on the other."

Dr. Levinthal's article was devoted to a discussion of the Multivator,

the instrument, designed for detecting microbial life in the Martian soil, which may well be landed on Mars aboard a Mariner capsule in 1967. The mechanism of the Multivator, Dr. Levinthal explained, picks up a small quantity of dust off the Martian surface and whisks it into a reaction chamber, where it is tested for indications of life, probably "the enzyme phosphatase. We chose phosphatase because it is widespread -- possibly ubiquitous -- among terrestrial organisms; it catalyzes a wide range of reactions so that our choice of a substrate (the chemically reactive material to be stored in the Multivator's reaction chamber) is less risky; it is involved with the unique role of phosphorus in metabolism and energy transfer, which may very well be a universal characteristic of carbon-based aqueous living systems; and it can be detected with relatively high sensitivity.... We have set as a goal the ability to measure incidences as low as 100 to 1,000 bacteria in samples of 1 to 10 milligrams of Martian soil. We have not yet reached this goal...."

It is worthy of note that Dr. Levinthal, like Dr. Lederberg, gave serious credence to the possibility of intelligent life on Mars. "We are particularly interested," he said, "to know if life on Mars has experienced biogenic or cognogenic stages and if there have been any divergences from terrestrial experience."

In the future, stated Dr. Levinthal, "we can contemplate the possibility of actually observing Martian microbial life by means of a microscope which would transmit a video signal to receiving screens on Earth. Such a system, as well as methods of interpreting the visual data received, is being developed in our laboratory on a long-range basis...."

Needless to say, developments in this scientific field should be watched very closely by UFO students. The researches being undertaken at Stanford University today may, in three or four years, provide the key to unlocking the entire UFO mystery.

ORSON WELLES-LIKE PANIC IN DENMARK

An interesting report from Copenhagen, Denmark, carried here via Reuters and printed in the Philadelphia Inquirer (1/3/64), demonstrates effectively that panics like that caused by the Orson Welles "War of the Worlds" broadcast in 1938 are hardly things of the past. According to this account, a similar incident occurred in Copenhagen on New Year's Day, when the Danish state radio presented a science-fiction program vaguely modeled on H.G. Wells' classic thriller.

In the same quasi-reportorial style as that used by the Orson Welles broadcast, the Danish program told how "inhabitants from (sic) another planet planned to invade the earth and through their more advanced technical ability began to slow down the earth's rotation. The threat was avoided when the United States and Russia joined together to speed up the earth's rotation by means of rockets."

Although the proportions of the scare were nowhere near those of the 1938 panic, which sent thousands of terrified Americans into the streets fleeing from the "Martian invaders," they were hardly trivial. According to the Inquirer, the station received more than 1000 calls from alarmed listeners, some as far away as Oslo, Norway. "Some adults immediately hurried off to air raid shelters."

The fictional nature of the presentation was plainly announced both before and after the program, but, as in the Orson Welles incident, these announcements were ignored by many persons.

This is more than an interesting story; it is an ominous foreshadowing of what is likely to happen if the public, having previously accepted official denials of UFO reality, is suddenly faced with a mass UFO landing or something of that nature -- particularly if the UFO's are unfriendly. It points up once again the necessity of preparing the public for such an eventuality before it is too late

Special Article:WHAT THE SCIENTIST SAID

by

Ivan T. Sanderson, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., etc.

NJAAP Special Advisor

UFOlogists and "saucerians" may sneer at scientists; accuse them of obtuseness, damfoolishness, lack of open minds, ignorance of the "facts," and so forth. But it might interest them to know that not only a great number of basic or pure scientific workers of the highest caliber, but many of the highest ranking technologists, especially the engineers, and among them especially the people in electronics, have been watching, reading, puzzling, and worrying about this whole business for some decades. They do not deride the matter: they are deeply interested. Sometimes they talk.

I am not going to name the man who talked to me most recently on this, because, first, it would not be ethical in the world of science; second, if I were he, I'd clobber anyone for doing so; and, third, he's in the process of publishing what he told me, in other places. It will all be out soon enough, believe me. And when it is -- look out!

What I can say here is this: This gentleman, who is so highly respected and trusted by our various government agencies that he is often co-opted by them to explain technical matters to other departments, has a theory as to how and why some, if not all UFO's appear, disappear, and perform the other strange gyrations they are alleged to do. And this applies to any that may be machines, life-forms themselves, or just blobs of inanimate matter. I'll try to boil this down to a minimum without losing the thread.

First of all, advanced studies resulting in a very wide application of theory about the electromagnetic spectrum have demonstrated that a heck of a lot more than we previously realized is going on in this Universe of ours. Second, there is no definite assurance that ours is the only Universe, even in this space-time continuum. That there are other continua in either space or time seems almost certain. Next, when Faraday first started his little electrical bottles only a couple of centuries ago, this miserable little planet started releasing raw energy that it had not previously been releasing. Today, this release is so voluminous as to be positively terrifying. Energy is indestructible, as is matter; you can convert it from one to the other within our terms of reference; you may be able to create either, if Professor Hoyle's theory is the right one. Then there comes a little matter called interference that we are now just becoming aware of.

There was alleged to be a lady living in England in whose house, every time she flushed her toilet, her TV set went on; and, when she switched off the coffee-pot, the radio went balmy. "Peltingoists!" everybody yelled. No! says this scientist -- plain interference. What does he mean?

Simply that we have now so advanced, perfected, and minimized our electronic equipment, it is getting so sensitive that it may be grossly affected (within the tiny limits of its wave bands) by similar tiny "machines" even at great distances. He cites innumerable absolutely hair-raising examples, checked out by official agencies, of vast things blowing up or going completely to pieces, or failing to function, due to the stupidest and most unspectacular occurrences, up to hundreds of miles away. This is not fantasy: it is grim, modern reality. Our and all other governments are terrified of it and are clamoring for the technologists to do something about it. They're trying, but it is much worse than anybody realized; and, it is getting worse by the hour -- not just the

day, week, month, or year.

So what has all this got to do with UFOlogy? Just this:

It is this man's notion that, due to our wanton and irresponsible release of raw energy on so many bands of the electromagnetic spectrum, we are either "breaking through" into other space-time continua, or are setting up entirely novel and unsuspected frequencies by "interference" between two or more frequencies that we are using at certain specific times, and are thereby upsetting the "mechanism" of devices in other space-time continua. We have done it already with our own machines -- vide, the upsetting of the direction-finding equipment of some of our large jets by some person turning on a simple transistor radio set in the cabin to listen to the World Series.

His further notion is that, if we are doing this unwittingly, the poor UFO's, or their pilots, may suddenly find their gadgetry out of whack and themselves "somewhere else." They may then rush about looking for the source of trouble or some source of additional power -- hence Aime Michel's UFO's all concentrating around energy plants and along his orthotonic lines, which are nothing but the main beacon radio-lanes between major airports! If they gain control they just "pop out," back, where they came from; if they don't, they may "crash." And, if they do the latter, they might very well "dissolve," atomically-speaking, for their "matter" might be "negative" to ours, or at least not just the same, so that they would sort of "loak away."

I must say, I find this all rather alarming, though encouraging to one who is rather disinterested in the "what" of UFOlogy but who has been most deeply interested in the "how" for over thirty years.

Now we really may be getting somewhere; but, I must say, it is a funny bed to find oneself in. It was originally "made," and then slept in for years, by the organization known as B.S.R.A.; and, if one admits that even some of the UFO's are controlled by intelligent entities, one finds oneself moving dangerously close to the looser "contactees." The only thing that I still gag on is, however (and I say this with the deepest regret), that I can not bring myself to believe that said intelligent entities are all gorgeous, human blondes from Venus or anywhere else, wearing abbreviated shorts, comic-strip-type boots, and Christine Keeler hair-dos.

I fear me they may more likely be (to us) revolting little gaseous bodies, and probably what we call robots. What else could conquer space?

To those readers who may be interested, we still have a very few copies left of the November 1963 NJAAI Bulletin, the chief features of which were a detailed account of an excellent but little-known radar-visual sighting over Philadelphia last July and an exhaustive analysis of last summer's crater "epidemic" in Great Britain. These may be purchased for \$.50 from this office.

SOLUTION (?) OF SAYREVILLE MYSTERY

The mysterious disappearance of a large quantity of fill dirt from a location near Sayreville, New Jersey, in early 1962, mentioned in the previous issue of this Bulletin in connection with the British craters, has been explained -- maybe.

According to the New York Times, 12/25/63, Superior Court Judge Joseph Halpern (no relation) dismissed a larceny indictment against Frank Caprio, head of the Sayreville Earth Products Company, for "the alleged theft in 1961 and 1962 of 28,750 cubic yards of borough-owned dirt valued at \$3,000." It seems that, earlier last year, Caprio had been the state's principal witness in the trial of the former president of the Sayreville Borough Council, Joseph Ziemba, for "extortion, accepting \$750 in bribes, conspiracy and misconduct in office." Prior to the trial, the Times story explained, Caprio had "pleaded guilty to charges of paying the bribes, conspiracy and the theft of 7,000 cubic yards of dirt from borough property." What had happened to the other 21,750 cubic yards he was charged with stealing was not explained.

As the original Times story (4/7/62) had reported that 1,800,000 cubic yards were missing, it was obvious that, even if Caprio were guilty of the original charge, there were still over 1,750,000 cubic yards of fill dirt left unaccounted for. We wrote to Middlesex County Prosecutor Edward J. Dolan commenting on this fact, and, shortly afterward, received a letter from Prosecutor Dolan (1/23/64) tersely remarking that "the exact amount of cubic yardage of fill taken in Sayreville was never properly quoted in the newspapers."

We leave the reader to draw his own conclusions, only pointing out that the figure of 1,800,000 was received by an on-the-spot Times reporter, and the New York Times can hardly be accused of distorting facts for the sake of sensationalism. While our original suggestion that the crater might possibly have been the work of a marauding UFO seems highly unlikely, it appears that there may well have been considerably more hugger-mugger in the Sayreville Borough Council than Caprio's revelations would indicate.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO UFO STUDENTS

A recent Air Force UFO Fact Sheet, released in late November or early December 1963, dealing with sightings during the first eight months of 1963, is presently available for the asking from: Project Blue Book Information Officer, Hq USAF (SAF-OIPB), The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C. UFOlogists accustomed to the usual lofty, unassailable, and worthless generalizations which normally make up the bulk of the AF's UFO releases will be pleasantly surprised by this latest Project product -- specific details of several cases are given, including the four sightings labeled "Unknown" and prime examples of successfully "solved" cases (rather unfortunately chosen, one cannot help feeling). The literary merit of this Fact Sheet is enhanced by occasional touches of humor ("Heading the list is our old friend the Satellite...."), and its keen psychological insight is demonstrated by the revelation (which, we must confess, came as somewhat of a shock to us) that we and all other writers on the UFO subject are out "to exploit religious, superstitious, and science fiction beliefs." The present Fact Sheet is undoubtedly the most interesting and substantial official release on UFO's in years, and all members are urged to procure a copy of it.

(cont'd on next page)

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The 1964 edition of "The Graphic Time Table of the Heavens," an excellent graphic almanac published annually by the Maryland Academy of Sciences, may be purchased for a pittance of \$.35 from: Maryland Academy of Sciences, Enoch Pratt Library Building, 400 Cathedral Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland. No serious UFO investigator should be without this Graphic Time Table, which is of great aid in determining, among other things, the possible astronomical cause of dubious UFO sightings. To amateur astronomers and star-gazers especially, it is invaluable.

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NICAP's U.F.O. Investigator (December-January 1963-1964) informs us that the U.S. Department of Commerce translation of a Russian scientist's report on the "Tunguska meteorite" of 1908, theorizing that the "meteorite" was actually a nuclear-powered spacecraft, is available for \$.50 from: Office of Technical Services, Joint Publication Research Service, 1636 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. In ordering, ask for: OTS No. 62-11-648, JPRS: 13480.

PHYSICS PROFESSOR JOINS NJAAP PANEL

In order that NJAAP may have the opinions of highly qualified persons in studying and evaluating UFO data, we are forming a Panel of Special Advisors to help us. Although we wish to include one or two top-notch UFO investigators, we hope for the Panel to mainly consist of persons whose specialties lie in such fields as physics, meteorology, electronics, astronomy, and other scientific areas. Membership on our panel, therefore, does not necessarily imply endorsement of our opinions on the UFO situation, even to the extent of belief or disbelief in the reality of UFO's.

We are very proud to announce the addition to our Panel of Dr. Philip Morrison, Professor of Physics at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Professor Morrison received his B.S. from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1936 and a Ph.D. in theoretical physics from the University of California in 1940. From 1944 to 1946 he worked with such distinguished scientists as Professor Enrico Fermi and Professor Niels Bohr as a physicist and group leader at the Los Alamos Laboratory, New Mexico. In 1946 he became an assistant professor of physics at Cornell; he became a full professor in 1956. He is the winner of the Pregel prize and the Babson prize, and is currently Friedman Memorial Lecturer at M.I.T.

Professor Morrison is deeply interested in the possibility of detecting extraterrestrial beings by intercepting their radio waves, and was one of the principal moving spirits supporting the famous "Project Ozma" in 1960. In early 1962 he made the news with his mathematical code to communicate with creatures in other solar systems.

Professor Morrison is presently a complete skeptic on the subject of UFO's. He feels that the case for the UFO is quite good, from a legal point of view; but it is not yet a scientific case. He does take an interest in the investigations, and, like any true scientist, is prepared to change his opinion if he feels that the evidence is strong enough to warrant it.

NJAAP is indeed honored by the presence of such a distinguished physicist on its Panel.

CLARK CHOSEN AS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

We are proud to announce that Jerome Clark, of Canby, Minnesota, has accepted the post of Assistant Director of NJAAP. Readers of The Shadow of the Unknown will remember Jerry for his acute, incisive analyses of the "contact" cases and the Bender Mystery; former NJAAP members will recall the thorough studies he made of Adamski's claims and the "borderline" contactee reports. Work of equally high caliber by this distinguished young researcher of UFO's will appear in future issues of the NJAAP Bulletin.

Jerry's range of interests is wide, including, besides UFO's and "Fortean" phenomena, such subjects as American history, political science, unionism, contemporary morality, small-town life, and writing.

Jerry is a senior in high school presently. He plans to enter South Dakota State University next fall, major in Political Science, and work toward a Ph.D. in that subject; after his education, he hopes to enter government service and hold a position relating to foreign affairs.

Anyone wishing to correspond with Jerry should address him at: P.O. Box 123, Canby, Minnesota, 56220.

FREEDMAN APPOINTED TO NICAP YOUTH COUNCIL

We are happy to report that Michael R. Freedman, of Philadelphia, our esteemed friend and fellow-researcher, has been selected by the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena to serve as the Pennsylvania representative to their Youth Council.

The Youth Council was initiated by NICAP early last fall "to promote and encourage an intelligent interest in UFO's and general space activity among young people." All NICAP members from 14 to 20 years old were invited to apply, although it was made clear that only one would be selected from each state or foreign country (the Council may be enlarged in the future to two from each state or foreign country).

Early in January, Mr. Freedman was notified of his appointment to the Council, and press releases announcing the appointment were sent to two Philadelphia newspapers, neither of which carried the release.

Mr. Freedman's duties will be to help NICAP by answering questions and handling correspondence from teen-agers in Pennsylvania concerning UFO's, space travel, astronomy, and related fields. He will remain in close touch with the NICAP central office, which will provide him with briefing material.

Persons interested in contacting Mr. Freedman should write to: 2237 Strahl Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19152.

Once again, we offer Mr. Freedman our congratulations. We are certain that our respected colleague will do an excellent job in his new position.

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